Public Switched Telephone Network – Network that supports telephone service and is the world’s largest connection of interconnected commercial and government-owned voice-oriented systems.

Hackers – People who break into computer systems to steal services and information and/or delete data.

Client/Server Network – Term that describes a software architectural model relationship.

Client – A software program such as Internet Explorer.

Server – Hardware that can be used for e-mail, FTP, a database, application, internet, and so on.

Server Operating Systems – High-end programs designed to provide network control and include special functions for connecting computers and other devices into a network.

Local Area Network (LAN) – Network that connects personal computers, workstations, and other devices such as printers and scanners in a limited geographical area.

Node – Name for a device on a network, usually sharing resources and hardware.

(WLAN) – A variation of (LAN) that uses no physical wires.

Wide Area Networks (WAN) – Network that covers a large area and can contain communication links across metropolitan, regional, or national boundaries.

Routers – Hardware devices that connect two LANs to form a WAN.

Communication Channels – Any combination of devices such as telephone systems, satellites, etc.

Hub – Small, simple, inexpensive device that joins multiple devices together.

Peer-to-Peer Network – A network in which all computers have equal privileges and no computer is designated as a server.

Intranet – Network designed for the extensive use of people within an organization.

Extranet – Network similar to intranet, but allows specific users outside the organization to access internal information system.

Internet – A worldwide system composed of millions of smaller networks.

Modem – A device that enables a computer to transmit voice data over telephone lines.

Cable Modem – Hardware device that uses coaxial cable to send and receive data.

Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) – Internet connection technology that provides for the transder of information to a computer at a high-speed bandwidth over ordinary copper telephone lines.

T-I Line – A type of fiber-optic telephone line that can transmit up to 1.544 megabits per second or can be used to transmit 24 digitized voice channels.

Wireless Internet Service Provider (WISPs) – Connection that provides speeds more then thirty times faster than dial-up connection.

Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access (WiMAX) – Recent wireless technology that can deliver maximum speeds up to 7 mbps to your cell phone, home computer, or car.